MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-8:15-English Military TOURDINGS.

TOURDINGS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.

NIBLO'S-8:15-A Trip to Mars.

PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-1492. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Jan STAR THEATRE-S:15-The Liou's Mouth 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-G en-da-Lough. SSD-ST. AND 7TH-AVE .- Dore Gallery.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The German Emperor was welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph at Guens, where the Austro-Hungarian Army manoeuvres are to take place. = Emperor William is planning the assimilation of Alsace-Lorraine with the rest of Germany. ==== A big amnesty meeting was held in Limerick; resolutions censuring Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Asquith were passed. —— The use of the knout by the Russian police will soen be abolished by Imperial ukase.

Domestic.-Three negroes were lynched and a fourth kicked to death by a mob in Louisiana. - Nincteen new cases of yellow fever have been developed at Brunswick, Ga. Matthew T. Trumpbour, ex-cashler of the Ulster County Savings Bank, died in Clinton Prison. The investiture of Archbishop Hennessey took place at Dubuque; Cardinal Gibbons and Monsignor Satolli were present.

City and Suburban-The pilot boat David Carll, No. 4, of the Jersey City fleet, ran ashore at Long Beach, L. I.; the crew took to the boats and were picked up and taken to Bayport, L. I. first services at its new Brooklyn Health Board discovered several cases of smallpox in a tenement house, woman, who may die from her injuries, and a man with her, who was seriously hurt, were run over by a delivery wagon.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair: southwest winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest 70 degrees; lowest 59; average 63 3-4.

The World's Fair continues on the up grade. Another million mark was scored last week, the total running a little ahead of the previous week, despite the hot weather-the hottest of the season in Chicago. On Saturday the attendance fell only a few hundreds short of 200,000. It was toward the end of September that the biggest crowds flocked to the Centennial Exposition. If the same rule holds, the Columbian Fair is approaching its high tide. The total attendance thus far has exceeded 12 500.000.

American faith in the Vigilant, already abounding, will be strengthened by the opinion of her expressed by Mr. Alfred H. Brown, the designer of a number of fine English yachts. He knows the Valkyrie well, and says it is a toss-up between her and the Britannia. While he has not seen the Vigilant, he has studied her design and watched her work with deep interest, and believes that the Valkyrie is crossing the ocean only to be beaten. This Englishman is convinced that the American centreboard is superior in sailing qualities to the English keel boat at its best. He will find nobody here to disagree with him.

Yesterday was a September day of days, and the evening which followed and crowned it was, if anything, more perfect than the day, The air was laden with ozone and possessed that tonic quality which makes the climate of New-York, when at its best, so nearly ideal. The man or woman who did not go abroad yesterday, upon the streets, into the parks or out to the "real country," made a sad mistake. The trees in this latitude have scarcely begun to put on their autumnal robes of beauty, though here and there a vivid bit of coloring is seen. The recent rains have freshened every thing. Happy the man who has been fortunate enough to postpone his vacation until now.

Another instalment of interviews with business men is published in this issue, supplemental to those given to our readers the other day regarding the improved outlook in financial and commercial circles. The same hopeful tone is reflected in these later talks, mingled with doubt as to the effect of delaying repeal in the Senate and of the Democratic threat to tinker with the tariff. But for these two elements-if the Repeal bill should be promptly passed and the Ways and Means Committee would only keep their hands off-there would be, according to all present indications, a permanent revival of business and manufacturing industries. The silver men and the tariffsmashers cannot be so blind as not to see the path of safety. Will they stubbornly take the

The time fixed for tariff bearings by the Ways and Means Committee will exnire on

Wednesday, and there seems to be no disposition on the part of the majority to extend it. Of course, the subject is by no means exhausted; its surface has only been scratched as yet. If the Democrats on the committee were honestly seeking information they would allow the people interested much fuller opportunities for setting forth their views. It is a significant fact, to which our Washington correspondence directs attention-namely, that not a single perition or memorial in favor of lower duties has been referred to the committee since Congress convened. Where are the people who object to "robber tariffs" and "McKinley prices"? Not among the masses of the population, surely. They are gard to the effect upon business, prices or mages.

THE SITUATION AS TO SILVER.

It is now admitted, even by those who feel that the repeal of the silver act is the one necessary thing, that the conduct of Democrats in both houses has placed the result in some danger. They begin frankly to admit that it is not to be expected that the Republican forces in the two houses will act in entire harmony with part of the Democrats, while measures are forced upon the House like the repeal of the election laws, which can have no other purpose than to open wide the door for the fraudalent and criminal practices which have so extensively prevailed. No doubt Mr. Cleveland hoped to employ the non-partisan spirit to the utmost until he had succeeded in accomplishing the repeal of the silver act, and afterward would have left the Democratic majority to work its own pleasure on other questions. The plan was not a bad one, but required the intelligent co-operation of his party. Instead, a majority of the Democrats have been acting as if they desired above all events to render non-partisan voting in either house as difficult as possible. No doubt the feeling of many Democrats is that almost any course of events which would thwart the wishes of the Administration as to the silver question, and prevent any action on that subject except with great expansion of the currency, would serve their purpose particularly well, provided they could avoid a direct vote against the wishes of the business world.

It is entirely natural that Republicans should be offended at the behavior of the Democratic House. Their feeling of offence should not and probably will not lead them to vote against repeal of the silver act, or any other measure which they believe for the good of the country. But the question in the Senate has resolved itself into one of physical endurance. There is no reason to doubt that the Republicans will vote according to their convictions, if the Democratic majority is ever able to secure a direct vote. But the question is whether enough of them will consent to sacrifice other duties. and their own comforts and convenience and health, to make with a minority of the Democrats a quorum for a prolonged day and night It is possible that some Repubcontest. lican Senators, in view of the behavior of the Democrats in the House, may feel disposed to teach them by practical experience what the unlimited debate really means on which they

have so long insisted. It is also to be noted that most of the Republicans in Congress do not feel that the present silver act is the one and only cause of disaster. They do not believe that its repeal is the only measure of consequence, nor do they believe that the repeal would suffice to restore the prosperity which existed last fall. They believe that the repeal of the silver act would do some good, and for that reason stand would do some good, and for that reason stand ready to vote for it. But the impression which confidence of others. The silver question and the some indications that the commercial and in-Democratic journals and speakers, for purely partisan purposes, have labored so zealously to create, namely, that the repeal of the silver The Scotch Presbyterian Church had the partisan purposes, have labored so zealously to create, namely, that the repeal of the silver act is the one and only matter of importance, the Republicans do not share.

Under the circumstances it is to be admitted that the Democratic majority has decidedly lessened the prospect of an early settlement of the money question. There is much more talk in these days than there was a week ago of some kind of compromise, such as the one proposed by Senator Faulkner, or some other which will provide for continued purchases of silver and large inflation of the currency. The probability is that, if the Democratic managers consent to any such compromise, they will find themselves obliged to pass their bill without the aid of Republican votes. If a measure of that description is to be passed at all, it is eminently desirable that the sole responsibility for it should rest with the Democratic majority.

INDIA'S NEW RULER.

In the matter of the Vicerovalty of India Mr. Gladstone has treated the British Empire to a gennine surprise, such as Lord Beacons field, great mystery-man as he was, would have envied. Apart from the persons immediately concerned, and perhaps a few of their closest friends, there was probably no one who, a day before it was announced, dreamed of the appointment of Sir Henry Norman to one of the most important offices under the Crown. Even Lord Lansdowne, the retiring Viceroy, only learned his successor's name in the newspapers. In London, in Calcutta in Simla, the first news was received with incredulity, and its confirmation with amazement. Not even Mr. Glad stone's bitterest apponents ventured to denounce the appointment as altogether untit, though they gave it much serious criticism. But it was utterly unexpected, and in many respects at entire variance with precedent and the unwritten laws that have hitherto prevailed.

The practice has been, for example, to appoint only civilians to the place. India is, of course, largely held by the sword, but it has been deemed politic not to emphasize that fact by making a soldier Viceroy. For that reason so great a man as Lord Roberts, and so fit a man, in all other respects, has long been reckoned an impossible candidate for the place. Sir Henry Norman is a soldier, however, and the bulk of his public service has been rendered in the army, and in India itself. He played a conspicuous part in the second Sikh War and in the Mutiny, and as Viceroy he will be a constant reminder to the Indians that they are a conquered race. Then, too, he was for many years an officer of the Government in India, which, odd as the fact may at first seem, has generally been reckoned a grave disqualification. The theory is—and a sound one, too—that the Viceroy should be a man of imperial views, rather than local or provincial, so that he will govern India for the interests of the whole Empire, and not alone of India it-So all Viceroys since Lord Lawrence have been chosen from outside of the Indian Administration, and Sir Henry Norman is only the fourth, in a hundred years, who has previously served in the land he is to govern.

A consideration still more important at the

present moment is that Sir Henry Norman has always taken a view of Indian frontier defence exactly opposite to that of Lord Roberts, and that he may therefore reverse, or materially modify, the policy which has prevailed since the last Afghan war. He has been for contracting, rather than enlarging, the boundaries of the Empire, has scoffed at the idea of a Russian attack, and has advocated a policy of impressive than courageous, determined effort 'masterly inactivity." In 1880 he was foremost in urging the evacuation not only of all the wealth and patronage that was supposed Kandahar-which was done-but of Pisheen and to be behind the anti-machine revolt in Eric, it Quetta also-which was not done, and which does seem strange that the movement against no one now would probably venture to advise. Sheehan's outrageous methods should be al-With France spoliating Siam and menacing the lowed apparently to die out in this way. Burman frontier, and with Russia uncommonly making no complaint. It is only the importers active in pushing her outposts forward to the and the agents of British manufacturers who very slopes of the Hindoo-Koosh, it is, to say throughout the State, except at Albany, where the least, startling to give India a Viceroy of the undaunted Herrick still holds forth defiantassan the committee state and should be such views. However, Sir Henry Norman is ly, and one or two other places, feel downcast purpose to make extensive changes without re- not in the way of trying rash experiments. He and demoralized. They have just cause for has executed with noteworthy ability and suc-cess the duties of all places he has hitherto them as an organization or individuals? What filled. And he has reached an age of which aid or encouragement has the man they put in caution and conservatism are characteristics, the White House given them? What has It is probable, therefore, that he will adapt his been done since March 4 to assist them in their policy to the great facts which have been ac- efforts to overthrow the obnoxious State macomplished by his predecessors and attempt no chine? Practically nothing. With scarcely an radical changes in the Indian Administration. exception those who have been chosen to fill No country has to deal with more difficult problems, both in domestic and foreign affairs, than of the machine-such as Postmaster Dayton. India, and the ruler who shall guide her to a for instance, whose greatest delight seems to right solution of them will win high fame for be in grovelling before Tammany-or men so statesmanship.

REFISION AGAINST REASON.

"I must frankly admit that it would be better for the country if it were possible for my party to avoid acting on the tariff question at all this year." The Democrat who uttered these words in private conversation was a man of high standing and vast influence for good or evil. Were his name mentioned, it would be recognized as that of a distinguished leader. The genuineness of his patriotism is not denied by political foes. Yet he felt bound, even been successful cannot be disputed; that he be considered seriously by those manufacturers emphatically in the negative. and merchants who have been consoling themselves with the thought that President Cleveland would be found too conservative and prudent to urge a radical change of tariff with the industries of the country already prostrated. In substance this influential Democrat said:

It is too late for choice. If we were to go before the people now, as we did last fall, the most pront men in the party would probably heelfate to make the tarin a sharp and predominant issue. They would see reason for declaring a policy toward which timely efforts should be directed, but not for are necessary to public prosperity. They would unhesitatingly pledge themselves to move toward tariff reform as soon as the condition of the counshould render a radical change safe and prudent, but would not commit themselves to a change at once. The trouble is that the party took its position last year deliberately, not according to the wishes of the President, as most people are aware. for the platform his friends favored would serve the party a good turn now if it had been adopted. The people were deliberately asked to whether immediate and radical change of the tariff was necessary to their prosperity, and

If the party should now refuse or fall to do it has proposed, the effect upon its future would disastrous beyond calculation. Multitudes who beleved the teachings of the party last year would hink themselves cheated of a prosperity which they can imagine but are not likely ever to real they can imagine but are not likely ever to real tree, by the subserviency of the party to the monopoles. Thousands who came to the party solely because of the tariff issue would leave it in discussion of the tariff issue would leave they can imagine, but are not likely ever to real-ize, by the subserviency of the party to the moobeyed their decrees, and we should go do

This distinguished Democrat believed that the forthcoming turiff bill would of necessity be radical in character. If it were not, it would lack the votes to carry it through the Committee of the Whole without extremely dangerous changes. Unless the bill is of a cent. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston, kind to appeal strongly to Democratic prejudices and passions, it will be amended out of i all shape in the committee, and may get into same week last year, and the previous week they such a state at last that nothing but a horizontal tariff of 25 or 30 per cent can be carried. It will be hard work at best to hold the Democratic majority together in the face of a strong and able minority, but is likely to he impossible if the bill proposed is one which members will be most reluctant to expose to the criticism of prejudiced and half-fanatical constituents.

These considerations render it probable that the Democratic leaders will make a desperate effort to pass a radical tariff bill as soon as they Not is it to be expected that President leveland will refuse his approval to such a measure if passed by his party friends, even though he may consider it unsafe and untimely. The one point of uncertainty is whether the Democratic majority can manage to agree on any bill measurably answering to the pledges of the party in the last campaign. If not, more than one of the consequences to which the distinguished Democrat referred may be realized. Thus it comes to pass that the party is driven on, by the continuing force of a freakish and senseless vote last year, even as the drove of swine in old times, which ran violently down a The leaders, who steep place into the sea. would like to arrest the downward rushing, fear that they must rush with the rest or be trodden under foot. Against the better judgment of its ablest leaders the party threatens to subject the country to months of tariff debate, with half the shops closed already and a million workers looking in vain for work-

DEMORALIZED ANTI-SNAPPERS

A few months ago, when some of our credulous party friends were talking about the certainty of two rival Democratic State conventions this fall. THE TRIBUNE remarked that such an outcome of the conflict between the two factions was possible but hardly probable. Democratic discord, it insisted, was a poor asset in the Republican campaign, as had such an uncertain, nebulous factor, the political situation in Buffalo will recall our remark and illustrate its correctness.

There is not, as our correspondent shows, the faintest prospect of a second convention nor the slightest prospect of a respectable bolt on the part of the Administration people, no matter who may be nominated. The machine leaders are going to have absolute control of the delegates. They will be able to dictate the ticket from top to bottom, and adopt a platform, either friendly or unfriendly to the President, as they choose to make it. From Eric

County, the home of Mr. Cleveland and his Postmaster-General, where the fight against Sheehan was supposed to be still at fever heat. there will not be a single seat contested. The Lieutenant-Governor holds undisputed sway. The Administration people in Buffalo have a good deal to say about what they will do at the polls, but threats of this kind are far less to send representatives to the convention. With

And yet, after all, it is not surprising that the Anti-Snappers in Eric County, here, and important offices are either downright friends little versed in politics as to be absolutely worthless in any contest.

The strongest men-the men who attacked Hill when he was in the zenith of his power and crystallized the Cleveland sentiment into practical form-have been neglected, humiliated and insulted by the Administration. Their advice has been ignored, their requests have been unheeded. The result was inevitable. Through his special representative, Secretary Lamont, Mr. Cleveland has seemingly done everything in his power to avoid injuring the machine that did all in its power to destroy him. That he has against his own deliberate judgment, to press has acted in the interests of this imperial city forward to a speedy conclusion the effort for and imperial Commonwealth is a question that one of the supporters of the racetrack bills is tariff revision. The reasons he gave may well the majority of good citizens will answer most

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The rapid recovery in Wall Street, which lasted for some weeks, appears to have spent itself. The reaction in prices has been but slight, from an average of \$50-80 last Monday to \$50-67 at the ud of the week, but the market has grown especially dull day by day. Men who can see nothing and think of nothing but silver imagine that the delay of action in the Senate causes hesitation in stocks But it is well known that after every great breaklown in the stock market just such a temporary declaration that immediate and radical changes recovery appears. The market has moved precisel as it did on all previous occasions after such a dis-turbance, and it was therefore to be expected that, as at other times, recovery would give place to stagcrops, the railroad earnings, the industrial and tariff prospects and all other conditions were entirely favorable to restoration of prosperity. as always happens after a serious disaster, money flies back to the Street in enormous amounts, be cause business elsewhere is too restricted to give it sufficient employment. The settlement of some part of the rediscounts made for banks elsewhere the arrival of over \$4,000,000 cash during the week from the interior, and the issue of new bank circulation amounting to \$1,500,000 during the week, which the banks have been glad to send South and West instead of legal tenders, account in great part for their heavy gain in reserve, but it is probable that some money has also come from hiding

The exchanges at clearing houses outside York last week were 20.5 per cent less than a year ago, against 23.6 per cent for the first week in September. The earnings on fifty railreads, as far as reported for September, lave been 14.6 per cent less than last year, and in August the decrease on all roads making reports was 13 per according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter, were 51,050 cases last week, against \$4,714 the vere 57,400 cases, against 84,820 last year. The decrease in receipts of cattle at Chicago last week was over 22 per cent, and in the month of August it was 15 per cent. But it is justly said that these and other indications, which reflect not premptly answer to the state of facts when many establishments have just resumed opera-

Improvement in that respect has not ceased, out the gain during the past week has been less than in the week before. The accounts of works losing or stopping by the various trade journals are doubtless prepared with a proper desire to make as favorable a showing as the naked facts will warrant. In "The Iron Age" and "The American Manufacturer," and in dispatches to daily papers, there have been notices of thirty metal works starting during the week, though of six it was stated that they resumed only in part, while there are notices of twenty-one stopoing wholly or in part during the same week The textile journals report the starting of seventeen works wholly and eleven in part during the past week, while fifteen are mentioned as having stouped wholly and eight in part, and it is noticed that much the greater number of concerns start-ing were cotton mills, while most of those stopning were in the woollen manufacture. In only few cases is the number of hamis employed reperted. The facts appear to correspond with the statement of "Bradstreet's," that "the starting up of manufacturing industries has not been s conspicuous this week as last, and in most instances has been with reduced force and on part The sales of wool at the three chief markets were 4,356,300 pounds last week, against 8.812,000 for the same week last year, but were by far the largest reported for any week since May 1, though the names of buyers indicate that the purchases were in the main for speculation and not for immediate use in manufacture.

Some increase appears in the demand for iron of various kinds, although "The from Age" mentions that "resumptions of work generally imply woeful sacrifice as far as prices are concerned," and some remarkably At the West the feeling is dis mentioned. tinetly better, and the demand at Chicago has been abundantly demonstrated, particularly in so far improved that numerous establishments New-York, and success at the polls should not have been able to resume. In the shoe trade under any circumstances be dependent upon some factories have resumed, though the in-The crease in orders has not been large enough to letter from our correspondent this morning on warrant employment of more than half the usual force. A great sale of Amoskeau cottons to the raise of about \$1,500,000 occurred on Thursday, resulting in prices from 5 to 20 per s below those current in the open market. for brown and bleached goods are fairly steady, but printed cotton fabrics are demoralized There is less evidence than a week ago of increase in the demand for woollens and worsted goods, though exhaustion of stocks is constantly

crop prospects reported by the Government. It was natural that this should be regarded as foreshadowing decreased earnings for many of the railroads, and equally obvious that short crops do not strengthen the prospect of larger business for merchants and manufacturers Wheat has advanced rapidly, as well as corn, cotton and hog products, and the advance has not yet had time to affect exports, if it is sufficient to check them. The exports of wheat and flour for two weeks from both coasts have been equivalent to 10,260,000 bushels, against 6,-952,000 last year, and the Western receipts last week fell 2,400,000 bushels below those of the same week last year. For a time the decrease was attributed to monetary difficulties, but it was attributed to monetary dimensional dividing Colorado from New-Mexico, "Uncle Dick," as he was called, built a turnpike, over which for many years the great traffic of the Santa Fe trail yield at 440,000,000 bushels. Movements of corn and cotton just at this time of the year are not significant, but September receipts of are not significant, but September receipts of are not significant. cotton thus far have been 128,000 bales, against

189,000 last year. Monetary troubles have been rapidly overcome, and rates of interest are declining, though at most points still considerably higher than a year ago. The demand for accommodations in new business is much smaller than usual, but the banks are constantly pressed for extensions and renewals, though in that respect also the situation is much better than it was at the beginning of the month. With every prospect that will accumulate in large amounts at this centre, it seems probable that operations in the speculative markets will increase, and that meanwhile there will be more ample supplies than hitherto of time money for industrial

The Citizens' League of New-Jersey is working with a definite object in view, and it means business from beginning to end. What it aims at is the defeat of those members of the Legislature who voted for the infamous racetrack bills last winter, in case they are made candidates again; and, in the second place, the election of men pledged to wipe this legislation from the statute-In these objects the members of the League will command the support of the moral sentiment of the State from Carpenter's Point to Cape May. The issue is clearly drawn. It will be to the lasting shame of New-Jersey if a single sent back to Trenton.

A most interesting experiment is about to be tried in Massachusetts. With the consent of the Governor and his Council, the warden of the State Prison at Charlestown has released on parole a prisoner who has served five years of a twenty-five years' sentence under the Habitual Criminal act. This is a new thing in the Commonwealth. The man secures his parole under strict conditions, such as that he must not lead an idle or dissolute life, nor visit any barroom, gambling-house or vile resort, nor associate with persons of bad character, and that he must lead an upright, industrious and law-abiding life. If he violates the conditions he will be returned to the prison to serve out the full remainder of his sentence. We are rejoiced to see the parole system put in practice in Massachusetts. It embodies an eminently sound principle in penology. It gives the prisoner his freedom, and at the same time puts im on his good behavior. We look for the best results from this enlightened course of procedure. Massachusetts has taken an important step toward making its State Prison a genuine reformative in-

If Mayor Boody is wise he will not fool with Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Shepard is loaded, and he knows how to use his ammunition with destructive and deadly effect.

The statistics of the shipping of the world, which have just been published by Lloyds, afford interslied upon give the following results: has a carrying capacity of over 1,000,000 tons the list of sailing-ship-owning nations. occupy the third place, having been beaten by Norway. The steady decline in the number of sailing ships is likewise noticeable in Germany and France, both countries, however, showing a large increase in the tonnage of their steam shipping. the returns, it may be added, certainly do no afford any indication that the low freight and decreasing dividends of which the shipowners complain so loudly have exercised any marked

Volapuk may be regarded as having lived its day, and even those who were at one time most enthusiastic in its propagation have now abanthe results of trade and industry in the past, may | doned the scheme as impracticable, and have determined to adopt in its stead some living language, to be chosen for universal writing and conversation. Of course there is none that offers such obvious advantages as English, which is the language of 100,000,000 people in all parts of the globe. These ideas are shared by many non-English-speaking races, and it is a curious and emarkable fact, worthy of note, that whenever Germans establish themselves in China, Japan or any other Asiatic countries they begin by learning, not the language of the people among whom they have happened to settle, but English, as the best means of intercourse in their dealings alike with foreigners and natives.

effect upon the shipbuilding industry.

The Elm-st improvement, as it is termed; s about to be begun under the law passed ast winter giving extraordinary and unprecedented powers to our Tammany officials. These powers are general, and virtually authorize these officials to confiscate private property anywhere in the city whenever, in their judgment, it is for the public interest to do this. The estimated cost of the "improvement" is \$3,000,000.

The Parliamentary elections which have just taken place in Sweden are likely to lead not only to a change of Ministry, but also to a radical modification of the free trade policy that has prevailed at Stockholm for some time. The contest has resulted in an overwhelming victory for the partisans of protection, and they are bent on securing a tariff reform, the whole electoral batthe having been fought on that particular issue, the trouble with Norway, strangely enough, having played no part at the polls. That is a question, indeed, on which all Swedes, no matter whether free traders or protectionists, are firmly united, namely, that under no consideration whatsoever shall there be any concession to the Separatist and Nationalist demands of Norway.

Commissioner Andrews seems rather less anxious about clean streets than he is about a good-sized appropriation.

We hear a great deal about the Saappers and Anti-Snappers in this State, but little is said abant a few old-fashioned members of the Democratic party who dislike both of these factions Their position is not a pleasant one, for no matter which side gets on top they will have to pretend to be satisfied when they are not. Their feelings are somewhat similar to those of a church convert whose pastor asked him if he had learned to love all men. "Theoretically, market.

The halting and hesitation in the stock market immediately followed the seat change in whom I like to dislike. The Democrats who

dislike both the Snappers and the Anti-Si will continue to do so no matter which for wins.

PERSONAL.

Professor Charles Ellot Norton on Tuesday celebrated the 100th anniversary of the house he has spent his summers at Ashfield, Mass., for the last thirty years. The occasion was made the September meeting of the Ashfield Farmers' Club, and the attendants were farmers.

Richens Lacy Wootton, who died a few days age at Trinidad, Col., was one of the last of the oldtime frontiersmen. He was a comrade of Kit Car-son, and had lived in the Rocky Mountains since 1836. Through the Raton pass, on the mountains dividing Colorado from New-Mexico, "Uncle Dick,"

To investigate the rapid disappearance of the Columbia River salmon the United States Government has sent Dr. C. H. Gilbert, professor of zo-ology at Leland Stanford, jr., University, and O. P. Jenkins, professor of physiology at the same institution, and one or two other scientific men upon an expedition to that stream. They have just returned to San Francisco, and report that the numerous nets, seines, traps and other devices that fill the lower Columbia from Astoria a long distance upward, and the reckless slaughter of the fish by the canners are the cause of the scarcity of saimon. Professor Jenkins said that Major Marshall MacDonald, United States Fish Commissioner, would go West this fall with a view to securing legislation in Oregon and Washington to protect the saimon.

Frederick L. Ames's estate in North Easton Mass., is widely known for its great beauty, like that of a park. Until recently it has always been open to the public to wander through it at will. The privilege has been abused, however, by a rough The privilege has been abused, however, by a rough element of the neighboring towns, and reluctantly Mr. Ames consented to have the gates closed. He directed that this should be done only on holiday and Sundays; for he wished the public to share in the enjoyment of the flowers, so dear to him, and upon which he had spent immense sums.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Good Catch.—The boy was sitting by a very disreputable looking stream, over which passed a small bridge, and he was evidently fishing. A suburban policeman passed by.

"What are you doing there?" he asked.

"Fishin'," said the boy, intently watching the water.

water. "There's no fish there," ventured the officer.

"There's no list there,
"I know it."
"What are you fishing for?"
"What are you fishing for?"
"Suckers that asks questions," replied the boy,
"Suckers that asks questions," replied the boy,
"and I've ketched a even dozen in the last hour."
The dozenth one hadn't anything more to say, and
thoughtfully moved on.—(Detroit Free Press.

When 600 miles off the coast of France the crew British steamship Wildflower, which has of the British steamship Wildflower, which had just arrived at Philadelphia, from Rouen, France, saw with astonishment a big owl alight in the rigging of the steamship. The bird was soon caught and killed, and an examination of its stomach showed that it had not eaten anything for days, having hear driven seaward by a storm. But for

having been driven seaward by a storm. But for the glare of the sunshine after the storm had subsided, it would undoubtedly have had the power to make its way back to the coast of France, despite the great distance, for owls, it is said, have endurance and powers of flight equal to the he Junior Partner-While I was taking down that buyer's order this morning I told him one of your

funny stories.
Senior Partner—Ha, ha! Did he laugh?
Junior Partner—No, he countermanded the order.
—(Clothier and Furnisher.

Some prosperous burglars disclosed the fact week in Philadelphia that they no longer consider it prudent to hide their plunder in rock piles, sewers and other out-of-the way places by breaking into a safe manufacturer's store and attempting to steal one of his small safes. The untimely arrival of a policeman who took a seat on the store doorstep and meditated for an hour upon his prospective advancement to a captaincy defeated the scheme, however, and the burglars, who had rolled the safe they desired before the door, de-parted by a rear door without the thoughtful policeman being aware of the fact.

Some of the officials of the Government Weather Bureau are advocating the establishment of weather stations on the Bahama Islands, with a cable conwith Havana. Such stations would enable the Weather Bureau to learn something about storms forming north of Cuba; and whether or not these storms are likely to strike the coast of the United States. While the Weather Bureau gave warning of the recent West Indian hurricanes, nevertheless the Bureau was not able to tell, as its officers would like to have had it done the probable force of each one of the storms

To sylvan nook and green retreat He hies with feelings merry; And some adventures will be sweet, And some unpleasant, very.

A rustic mald will smile on him,
And hear his yows redundant.
While brindle chews the straw hat brim
So temptingly abundant.
—(Washington Star.

It has been the ambition of electrical engineers to bring about the manufacture of electricity for lighting purposes by railway trains as they run. General interest, therefore, will be felt in the statement of "The Troy Times" that a twentyfive light dynamo has been put in a day coach upon the New-York Central Railroad, and that it is worked by a crank which is attached to the front axle of the car. This dynamo lights the car. When the train stops light is turned on from a storage battery warranted to supply light for sixteen hours.

Mrs. Fadder-I have just been to see Mrs. Shaper. Such an interesting woman! She is devoted to dress reform.

Mrs. Homespun—She must be. She is always busy making over old dads.—(The Boston Transcript.

The Rev. Dr. Henry L. Wayland, of Philadelphia, was recently sitting near a statue of Lincoln, when-but he had better tell the story himself: "There were also sitting on a bench a mother (supposed to be an American-born citizen) and her son, who presumably hereafter will be a voter of this happy Republic. The latter inquired:
"What is that?" 'That is the monument of Abraham Lincoln.' Question of Inquiring Offspring:
"What is a monument?' Reply of Intelligent Matron: 'It is something that looks like somebody.' Question of I. O., as above: 'What did Abraham Lincoln do?' Reply of I. M., also as above: 'He didn't do anything; he was shot in a theayter."

Customer (in book store)—I would like to get some good book on Faith.

Clerk—Sorry, sir, but our rule is to sell nothing to strangers except for cash.—(Buffalo Courier.

IT WOULD HAVE DONE MUCH GOOD.

From The Indianapolis Journa!.

After all, if the President had said "there should be no general tariff revision by this Congress," the surest remedy for the present troubles would have been prescribed. WHEN SECTIONALISM IS FORGOTTEN.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

The sections may squabble over their political differences until the crack of doom, but their people propose to stand by each other like a band of brothers when the test comes. In the presence of Yellow Jack and the Storm King we realize that this is one country, with one people and one destiny.

IT WILL DO THE MOST GOOD NEXT WINTER. From The New-York Press.

A Republican Legislature next winter will prevent a dozen Democratic Legislatures in years to come. It will prevent the disfranchisement of thousands of Republican voters.

THE CONCERN OF ALL GOOD CITIZENS. From The Buffalo Commercial.